

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M.
the King.

Those in favour of
health and strength
please signify in the
usual way by taking

BOVRIL

No. 16,003. 號三零零千六萬一第 日一廿月六年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號六月八年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE

AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE &
CO., LIMITED.

[a40-2]

KOWLOON HOTEL

In honour of the 7th
ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION
OF
H.M. KING EDWARD THE VII.,
A CORONATION DINNER
(Followed by an OPEN AIR CONCERT),
Will be served
On MONDAY, the 9th AUGUST, at 8 P.M.

The famous 13th RAFFLES BAND will
perform during the Evening.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

[a692]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a627]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 2 hours.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vours Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a415]

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a504]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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BRANDY ★ ★ ★ ★ - - -	\$22.50
" ★ ★ ★ - - -	20.00
" ★ ★ - - -	17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL - - -	20.40
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND - - -	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND - - -	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - -	20.00
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BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - - -	Qrs. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

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HONGKONG AGENTS.

[a51]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

"GRIFFIN EXTRAS" ASPARAGUS

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

95 CENTS - - PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND
PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS
INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [a33]

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THE LEADING BEER IN THE
FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS—

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15, Queen's Road Central.

[a35]

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Les Yeux qui Sourient, by Henry Bordeaux.
Pierre et Thérèse, by Marcel Provost.
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Nietzsche, by Daniel Lesueur.
La Route du Bonheur, by Yvonne Sarcely.
Autour de L'Amour, by Gaston Regout.
Le Mari de La Courrière, by Davenois.
Les Sept Femmes de La Barbe Bleue, by
Anatole France.

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Kotze.
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John de Rockefeller's Memoirs, by
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SPECIAL OFFER FOR DIE STAMPING

Monogram Dies of two or three letters, or
Address Dies of one or two lines, cut FREE
OF CHARGE with order for one ream
(4 boxes) of Note Paper.

Previous to this exceptional offer many
of our customers have refrained from having
their Note Paper stamped on account of the
cost of having a die cut being so great.
However, now that we have made the above
offer there is no reason why everybody should
not have their Note Paper stamped, and we
therefore trust you will avail yourself of this
opportunity.

A few samples of our High-Class Note
Papers sent on application. [a32]

The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to

"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.

By Royal
Appointment.

By His Majesty
THE KING.

By Royal
Appointment.

Quality
the Secret of
Success.

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LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.

Obtainable at ALL STORES
OR FROM THE
SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. \$15 PER DOZ.

NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [a54]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

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THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in
connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct
Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKU MARU" (2,877 tons each)
as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ...	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen ...	Sunday	Monday or Tuesday	
Leave—Dairen ...	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Arrive—Mukden ...	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Leave—Mukden ...	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Arrive—Changchun ...	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Leave—Changchun (Russian Train)*	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Arrive—Harbin ...	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow. Wagon-Lits from Moscow. State Express for St. Pet'g.

SOUTH-BOUND.

SOUTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)*	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Changchun ...	7 p.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Leave—Changchun ...	6 p.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Mukden ...	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Leave—Mukden ...	2.30 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Arrive—Dairen (Steamer) ...	12.30 p.m.	Friday	Sunday
Leave—Dairen ...	afternoon	Friday	Sunday
Arrive—Shanghai ...	afternoon	Friday	Sunday

*Russian Train time is 33 minutes earlier than S. M. E. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are
obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.
and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO")
At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the
Company's management.

FUSHUN COAL.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHWANG DEPOTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHU" Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., AI, and Lieber's. [137-722]

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JUST LANDED—

EASTMAN'S KODAK FILMS.

FOLDING CAMERAS FITTED WITH

"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" LENSES ON

COMPOUND SHUTTERS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

A SPECIALITY. [a809]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

RABBITS

75 CENTS EACH.

HARES

\$1.50 EACH. [a663]

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE
SOMETHING TO SUIT
YOU!

JUST UNPACKED.

A Fine Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' (SOCKS).

Assorted Shades and Designs.

Black, Tan, Striped, Checks, Lisle and Silk.

Lisle, Double Heel and Toe, Plain

and Lace Worked.

Warranted Fast Colours.

Guaranteed Stainless.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [a41]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and
after the 19th current, the Selling Price
of ICE will be INCREASED to ONE CENT
Per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [a957]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SLIMNESS & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [a47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In
B.L. Box and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to .583. at \$5. \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

W.K. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [a623]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TAILPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

1674 [a674]

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Tables D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

"KINGSCLERE,"

PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water

throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,

putting green and fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

[a45]

"BRAESIDE,"

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis

and Croquet Lawns, Large airy and

Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone, No. 690.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and airy Rooms, affording every comfort

to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to

M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH

CHINA).

MACAO.

THIS Hotel is under European manage-

ment and most strict supervision as to

food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desiring for

a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers

paying a visit to the historical and picturesque

colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (S.S. Sai An and Sai Fui) daily to

and from Hongkong; and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both those centres.

Cable Address: "BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

[a196]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.

Telegraphic address: "FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE.

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and special attention given

to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

[a1623]

THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.

Situated in close

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S

CARBOLIC SOAPS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION

In three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20% of pure carbolic acid.

WATSON'S

SOAP for
PRICKLY HEAT

Containing:

ARNICA, CAMPHOR,

AND

CARBOLIC ACID

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

investment was afforded." In this he brings to notice, in a very practical shape, the danger which is unfortunately so much overlooked by those who hold that the one way to benefit the working classes in England is to increase their rate of pay. It is overlooked by them that any artificial action of this nature must of necessity be only of a temporary and limited character, and that the amount of pay which can be given to workmen of any kind must, like everything else, be dependent, in the long run, upon the simple question of supply and demand. It is forgotten that if the wages of the working men in a given country are artificially increased, the inevitable result must be that by degrees the very work upon which they are dependent will be forced away to some other country where labour is cheaper, and it is against this danger that Mr. Mackenzie King utters a well-timed warning. If wages are to be constantly increased in England and America, the effect must be that work which has hitherto been done in those countries, will be done more cheaply and effectively elsewhere, and this will be more particularly the case with regard to India and China, who have hitherto been the chief customers for the products of English and American manufacturing enterprise. Already, the Japanese have done much in the direction of establishing factories, the products of which compete with those from Great Britain, and, as time goes on, we may be certain that China will follow suit in this direction. As Mr. Coussand, the Secretary to the Hongkong branch of the China Association, has pointed out, "Japanese goods, principally of a low class, besides cutting into the trade of similar British and Indian productions, are also taking the place of cloths formerly manufactured from Bombay yarn, so that our trade is affected in more ways than one." It can hardly be doubted, indeed, by anyone who takes an unbiased view of what is going on in the East, that the time may come when both Great Britain and America will find it increasingly difficult to hold their own as manufacturing countries against China, which has hitherto been one of the chief customers for Manchester and American goods. Both Japan and China possess one invaluable asset, cheap labour, whose advent to other countries is so stoutly resisted. It is not surprising that Mr. Mackenzie King should perceive a serious danger in this direction. Capital, the best friend of the working man, will always find its way to the places where it can be most profitably employed, and if the system, of late introduced into England, and supported by Mr. Lloyd George, of disregarding, if not actually opposing, the interests of capital and capitalists be persevered in, the diversion of capital from the country, to aid those who are already competing with us in manufactures, will be largely increased. What the precise effects of this may be on commerce and finance it is difficult to surmise, as commerce has a wonderful power of adapting itself to changed circumstances, and profitable business of a new character may still be carried on. But the effects upon the interests of the working classes at home and in America cannot be doubted, namely, the diminution of the work which can be done and the proportionate decline of these countries as manufacturing and industrial centres.

The French Mail of the 6th July was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer has been visiting the northern missionary resort of Mokshaushan.

Lord Kitchener's date of departure from Tunis for Ceylon en route to the further East will be about 12th September.

The Douglas Steamship Co.'s *Haimon* is advertised to make another trip to Swatow on Sunday, returning about 9 p.m. on Tuesday.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Nashimoto, who have been touring in Europe, have returned home via Siberia. They made a brief stay in Seoul and reached Tokyo last week.

A typhoon warning received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 11.15 a.m. yesterday reported a cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Naha, moving W. or W.N.W.

A meeting of Ratepayers of the German Concession at Hankow authorized the Municipal Council to raise a 7 per cent. loan of Tls. 75,000. The 30,000, in debentures of Tls. 100, will be issued shortly. Redemption does not commence before 30th June, 1914, and the loan is to be completely paid off by 30th June, 1934.

The Bandmann Merry Little Maids Opera Co. find that they will be unable to reach Hongkong until Thursday next, and accordingly make the announcement that they will give their first performance on Thursday instead of on Wednesday as previously advertised. Arrangements, we are informed, have been made with Mr. Bertolone to provide ice, &c., at the Theatre during the Company's visit.

For stealing fifteen pieces of wood from a shipyard at Aberdeen a native was charged before Mr. F. A. Haselard at the Magistracy yesterday, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

The Rev. P. T. Johnson, chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, was passing through Shanghai on Sunday last, and was present at the services in Holy Trinity Cathedral in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the Cathedral.

A telegram has been received in Shanghai from Mr. R. C. W. Pullen announcing his resignation of the post of Cathedral organist, Shanghai, the *N.C. Daily News* says, loses a valuable choir-master and musician by Mr. Pullen's decision to remain in England.

A Vladivostok telegram states that it is expected that about 1,500 persons will go there from Japan to attend the horse races to be held between September 6 and 19. About 82 horses from Japan have been entered for the meeting. The event is arousing much enthusiasm among the Vladivostok public.

The revised law for physicians in Japan, which was passed at the last session of the Diet, was issued in the *Official Gazette* for July 19. The chief point of the law is that physicians are not allowed to advertise in any way whatever their medical ability, methods of treating patients, or their past career. If they violate the law, they will be punished with fines ranging up to 100 yen. The law also applies to dentists.

The death is reported of Pere du Cray, who succumbed suddenly on July 25th at his residence, Tientsin. Though not in the best of health of late, Pere du Cray was able to officiate at early masses on the day of his death, but on returning to his residence he became seriously ill, and died at 4.30 in the afternoon. Pere du Cray was the head of the Jesuit Mission in North China, and had been in the Far East for nearly thirty years. He was fifty-three years old.

Inspector Collett effected a clever arrest at Shaokwan on Wednesday night, when a native who has long been suspected of illegally dealing in opium was brought to book. The defendant, whose name appears to have been familiar to opium smokers in the vicinity, had many callers, and among them was an informer who passed in four marked subsidiary coins, and when the police arrived later they found the informer with a quantity of opium and the defendant with the marked coins. His Worship imposed a fine of \$130.

Bishop Carlsdore of Hankow has died of apoplexy. It appears that he was journeying from Chiehchiang to Pailanfu when he was suddenly seized with a heart-stroke on the road, to which he succumbed a few hours later. The Rev. Vincenzo Epifanio Carlsdore, member of the Franciscan Order, Bishop of Madura, and Apostolic Vicar of Eastern Hapah, was born at Montebello Maggiore (Venezia) on June 25th, 1844. He received Holy Orders in December, 1866, and arrived in China in April, 1871. He was consecrated Bishop in September, 1894.

While the N.Y.K. steamer *Hilachi-mar*, which arrived in port yesterday, was between Aden and Colombo on the morning of 18th ult. a Chinese amah, about 45 years of age, jumped overboard and was drowned. Many passengers saw the unfortunate woman take her fatal leap and orders were at once given to turn the vessel's head and keep a sharp look-out for the woman. The steamer cruised about the spot for an hour or so with a boat ready to "lower away," but no sign of the amah was visible. A rough sea made matters more difficult, and after a diligent search the steamer was put on her course again. It is believed the amah was in a demented condition when she jumped overboard.

The eight natives whose arrest at Yamnati on Wednesday evening was accomplished by Detective-Bergeant Appleton appear to have been members of a gang of pickpockets who have many crimes to answer for. A few evenings prior to the arrest the police learned that a Frenchman had been robbed of a number of gold coins, and subsequently Detective Appleton received information to the effect that a few of these coins would be found in the defendants' quarters at Yamnati. His search proved successful, and more than successful, for he also found purses, satobaks, and pocket-books which had apparently been stolen. The defendants were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and the hearing was adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 5th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression remains over the Loochoos. It appears to be moving very slowly.
The barometer has risen over China, particularly in the North.
Pressure is high over N. China and N.E. Japan, and normal over the China Sea.
Moderate or fresh N. to N.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate W. and S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (N. and N.W. winds, moderate to fresh).
Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.
(*) W. and S.W. winds, moderate; thunder showers.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE HAWAIIAN STRIKE.

TOKYO, August 5th.

A Consular communication from Hawaii states that the Japanese labourers are eagerly returning to work despite the efforts of the agitators.

CHINO-JAPANESE PROBLEMS.

TOKYO, August 5th.

It is reported that the Chientao question between Japan and China will shortly be settled on a basis of the alteration of the neutral zone.

It is understood that Japan will not negotiate further with regard to the Antung-Mukden line, but will proceed with the work of transformation regardless of China.

CHINESE PORK IN THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 5th.

A London salesman who has examined the recent consignment of Chinese pigs in the cold chamber reports that the meat is in very good condition; so also are the poultry and eggs.

If the condition and quality of the present shipment are maintained there is a good future for this trade.

H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT RESIGNS ANOTHER POST.

LONDON, August 5th.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has resigned the Presidency of the Army Selection Board.

The resignation is causing much talk in military circles.

CHINESE OFFICIAL CASHIERED.

LONDON, August 5th.

The Peking Correspondent of "The Times" cables that Taotai Li Te Shun, the Director of the German section of the Tientsin-Pukau Railway, has been cashiered as the result of the discovery of frauds and corruption in connection with the line.

Our Peking correspondent reported this in a letter dated June 30th, in which he wrote: "Taotai Li Te Shun is a German-speaking official married to a German lady. The merchants and gentry of Tientsin and Chihli impeached him for corruption, with the result that an official was sent from the capital to Tientsin to make investigations, the outcome being a recommendation that Li Te Shun should be dismissed. To this recommendation effect was promptly given. This culmination produced Viceroy Yang's seizure."

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

GROWING ACUTE.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Cretan Question is becoming acute.

Turkey is determined not to abate a jot of her rights.

The Government of Greece, replying to the Porte's demand for the withdrawal of her gendarmerie and militia officers, stated that the question is in the hands of the protecting Powers.

It is understood that failing compliance with the demand the most vigorous action will follow.

THE MEETING OF MONARCHS AT COWES.

LONDON, August 5th.

The toasts at the banquet given at Cowes by H. M. the King in honour of the visit of H. M. the Tsar, especially the references to the Duma made in the Tsar's speech, have created a profound impression at St. Petersburg.

It is pointed out that this is the first time in history that a Russian Emperor appears as a Constitutional Monarch.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN FO."]

CHINESE PRINCES TO STUDY IN EUROPE.

PEKING, August 5th.

The Prince Regent proposes to send Prince Su to accompany forty youths of the Royal Family to Europe to study.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 5th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

HONGKONG MILLING CO. V. ARNHOLD, KARBURG AND CO.

The action was resumed in which the Hongkong Milling Company, of which Mr. H. Percy Smith is liquidator, claimed \$100,000 from Arnhold, Karberg and Co. for damages, for alleged failure to supply an ice-making plant according to stated requirements. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for plaintiffs, defendants being represented by Mr. McNeill, from Shanghai, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon. Mr. Slade—Perhaps my friend will not object if I show your Lordships two blocks of ice.

The Chief Justice—Are they going to be put in?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—They will be put in as exhibits.

Mr. Slade—This is the Milling Company's ice. It was unfortunately broken on the way down.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Will you lift it up?

Mr. Slade shook his head.

Sir Henry Berkeley—It takes some doing.

Mr. Haxton came forward and lifted the piece of ice.

Sir Henry Berkeley—It is quite cloudy. The other is the Hongkong Ice Company's product.

Mr. Slade—The Ice Company's block is seven feet long, six feet high, and nine inches thick. Look at its cleanness. It is double the thickness of the other. You can see anything through it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The ice is produced for comparison.

Mr. Slade then dealt with the subject of letter, which would be formally proved.

At a later stage.

Mr. McNeill addressed the Court. He said—

We know there is at the present moment in the premises of the Hongkong Ice Company a piece of ice which is suitable for the purpose of my argument. It is a 20lb. block. We have applied to the Ice Company to sell it, but they have declined to do so. I have requested my friend to ask the manager to let us have it.

Mr. Slade—It is a good sample.

Mr. McNeill—My friend says he will do that, and on that ground I must apply to the Court for it.

Mr. Slade—We say it is not a fair sample of our product.

Mr. McNeill—We want to buy it, but they will not sell it.

Mr. Slade—We say it is not a fair sample. When ice is manufactured in a hurry air needles come into it.

Mr. McNeill—We want to buy it.

Mr. Slade—It is nothing like a fair sample.

The Puisse Judge—You can call evidence to prove that.

Mr. Slade—It seems a most misleading thing.

Mr. McNeill—Let it be set aside. That is all we want.

The Chief Justice—If there is any difference in the Ice Company's products the other side may legitimately call for them, and any difference between them can be explained by the manager.

Mr. Slade—As your Lordship pleases. I thought it was not right to allow them without words to take a tiny piece of ice out of 100 tons which is the worst of the whole lot. Now that it is before your Lordships and cleared up I have no objection.

The Chief Justice—They would be entitled to get it in this way. The manager would be asked—Is the ice always of that quality? He would say "No."

Mr. Slade—We cannot bring a whole plate of ice here. It is too heavy. It weighs a ton.

The only fair way to judge the ice is to look at it in the block. I would suggest that the Court view it.

The Chief Justice—That will suit the other side, I suppose?

Mr. McNeill—Yes. It will be more satisfactory to see the ice of the Milling Company as well.

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Mr. McNeill—They are both on the same premises.

The Chief Justice—We will arrange to go some time to-day.

The question of privilege attaching to letters written by Arnhold, Karberg and Company to their other branches was then discussed, after which evidence was called.

Mr. H. F. Chard said he was a partner in A. H. Rennie and Co., the General Managers of the Hongkong Milling Co. He was not a partner when the negotiations were in progress with Arnhold, Karberg and Co. for the purchase of the ice plant. He was assistant manager of the Milling Company then and became partner later. After the death of Mr. Rennie in April last year the Milling Company went into liquidation, witness being appointed official liquidator, a position which he held from April till September of last year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Percy Smith.

Witness saw the correspondence which passed between the Milling Company and Arnhold, Karberg and Co., but what passed verbally between Mr. Rennie and Mr. Arndt he did not know. The ice plant was erected by a man sent out from Germany. This man supervised the erection and had coolies under him. At the beginning of the work he had another European over him. Witness was informed on the 4th June that the plant was ready. Witness was over at the mill premises practically every day at that time. It was arranged that the Milling Company should retain the man who erected the plant (Mr. Boyer) for two months after the plant had been erected for the purpose of instructing the others.

From your own observation can you say the plant was in running order before the 6th June?

—I saw the plant running before the 4th June. Working properly?—I can't say.

It was making ice?—It was making ice, but whether it was fully complete and making the best ice possible I can't say.

From any information received from Mr. Boyer can you say whether the plant was making ice properly before the 4th June?

Mr. McNeill objected on the ground that Boyer was the agent of the German firm with whom Arnhold, Karberg and Co. had a contract for the supply of the plant, and he was not the agent of Arnhold, Karberg and Co.

The Chief Justice thought that Arnhold, Karberg having asked the German firm to erect the plant the moment out by the latter for that purpose must be considered servants of Arnhold, Karberg and Co., and their acts which included words became evidence.

The Puisse Judge concurred.

Witness stated that Boyer told him before the trial that the plant was ready. An accident, however, happened on the 6th June, necessitating heavy repairs, and the test was not recommenced until June 16th. The plant was worked by a Diesel engine. Mr. Boyer told him the output was up to requirement. A day or two afterwards, when the ice plant was working splendidly and turning out the best ice of which it was capable, witness arranged with Arnhold, Karberg & Co. to take out representatives of the Ice Company, the Chartered Bank, and a director of the Milling Company to be present at the testing of the quality of the ice. Prior to that he had pointed out to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. that they should be satisfied the plant was working at its best before the ice was formally inspected. Mr. Arndt said he was satisfied, and it was agreed to have the comparison of quality made on the 23rd June. On that day Mr. C. H. Ross, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Sir Paul Chater, a director of the Milling Company, Mr. Gibson, of the Chartered Bank, Mr. Arndt, of Arnhold, Karberg and Co., and witness went out to Junk Bay. Mr. Haxton, Manager of the Ice Company, came out later with some blocks of ice. The party went into the ice room, and Mr. Boyer took from the cans some newly-made ice, which was shown to the gentlemen present alongside of the block of ice brought out by Mr. Haxton. Nothing material was said then. On the 24th June a letter was received from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson stating that the ice was not up to the standard required, and thereupon the Milling Company declined to take over the plant, witness in his letter to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg stating that they would be held responsible for all damage on account of the plant failing to come up to the warranty. There was no difficulty placed in the way of Arnhold, Karberg carrying out another test, and Mr. Boyer remained at Junk Bay until July 15th.

The other side have alleged that by reason of the company being in liquidation and by reason of the mortgage to the Chartered Bank, you were not in a position to run the plant if the ice had been satisfactory?—That is not so. The Bank was anxious that we should run it. It was a very important asset.

Cross-examined—The Bank wished to carry on the ice plant in order to fulfil the contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., but when the latter refused to take the ice they deemed it would not be profitable to attempt to push their inferior ice in competition with the Hongkong Ice Company.

Am I rightly instructed that the Chartered Bank were to finance the working of the mill until the existing stocks of wheat had been milled?—That is so.

Were the stocks milled before the inspection?—Yes, June 7th.

After the inspection and after the refusal did you take any and what steps to get Arnhold, Karberg & Co. to improve the production of ice?—I reported what had happened and asked what they proposed to do. I went on asking up to the time I resigned and passed the inquiry on to them. It was up to them. I could do nothing.

They said they were waiting advice from Berlin?—Yes.

The plant had been paid for?—Yes.

Witness added that he did not attempt to press Jardine, Matheson & Co. to take the ice, because he was convinced that the ice was inferior to that of the Ice Company's. He believed that the Milling Company had grounds for claiming substantial damages. Any ice sold would, of course, have gone to the liquidation of the damages. They had some ice the outcome of a week's run, which could have been sold. Mr. Rennie discussed the purchase of the ice plant with witness.

Was Mr. Rennie in the habit of consulting you?—I would hardly say consulting.

You were the principal officials?—Yes. Mr. Rennie did not consult me. He usually told me what he had done. (Laughter.)

Did you ever hear him speak of the difference between can ice and plate ice?—No. Personally, I did not know there were such differences.

Mr. McNeill—Neither did I.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

KRISHNA VARMA'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

A DISGUSTING REFLECTION.

A cable to the *Statesman* states that Krishna Varma in the course of a letter to *The Times* says that the declaration that Sir Curzen Wylie's murderer is a martyr will shock many, but "luckily" he says "there are even in England high-minded publicists who agree with me in thinking that political assassination is not murder." The writer declares that Surindranath Bannerjee is a sycophant, and a self-seeking flatterer, praising a foreign yoke. He adds: "It is a mistake to rely on the loyalty of the Indian masses, who are joining in the great revolution now beginning in earnest."

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6th 1909.

It might be well if those who make it their business to encourage working men at home to use any and every means to increase the amount of payment for labour—even to the extent of diminishing the capabilities of capital—to take a warning from some very weighty observations which were made by Mr. Mackenzie King, who was a representative at the Opium Trade Conference at Shanghai, on his return to Canada. The remarks were published at the time, but they scarcely seem to have attracted the attention which they deserve. After speaking of the question of Asiatic Immigration, which was naturally that upon which the Canadians were most desirous to hear his views, he expressed his opinion that so far as immigration from the East was concerned the wiser counsels of conciliation and moderation which have of late prevailed would be sufficient to overcome difficulties in this direction; but he went on to say that the real peril which has to be faced, in the present day, was not in the possible movement of labour from Asia, but "the almost certain movement of capital, not only from America, but from Europe also, to Asia, once the industrial possibilities of that continent became better known, and a greater degree of stability and security of

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

August 4th.

THE DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

Public feeling is very strong here in regard to the Macao Boundary Question. At a meeting of merchants and other influential men yesterday it was proposed to form a society called the "National Protection Society," for the purpose of holding public meetings to discuss the question. The headquarters of the Society will be in Canton at the Pi Lum Un, and it is the intention to open branches all over the country. Chinese living in foreign countries will also be invited to join the Society. The object of the Society will be to do all it can to protect China's rights, and to urge the Government to do the same. As a first step, efforts will be made to invite subscriptions from all Chinese, in China and abroad, to build four gunboats and to present them to the Government.

PROPOSED CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

The Portuguese having demanded absolute control over the Macao terminus of the proposed Canton-Macao Railway, the Chinese in Canton have telegraphed the Waiwupai not to grant this request.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The Taotai of Industries, under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy, has opened an Agricultural Hall near the East Gate, where persons interested in agriculture are shown the latest and latest methods of farming and crop-raising. Instructors are always in attendance, and their duty is to explain everything to visitors, and to give them advice on all questions concerning agriculture. The Taotai has reported that the idea is very popular, and the place is crowded every day. The Viceroy has ordered the building to be extended and more instructors engaged.

DARING ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was committed in broad daylight yesterday near the Tai Ping Gate. A fold in a local Chinese bank was conveying a large sum of money to another bank when, in Ta Tung Street, he was set upon by three desperadoes, who soon relieved him of his burden and decamped. The police succeeded in capturing one of the robbers, and he was requested, under torture, to state the hiding-places of his confederates. This he declined to do, and he will be brought before the magistrate for trial to-morrow.

ANTI-OPIMUM SOCIETY.

Yesterday His Excellency Taitar-General Chang visited the Anti-Opium Society's Hospital, and declared himself much pleased with the arrangements. His Excellency subscribed \$500 to the Hospital funds, and ordered that the officials still addicted to the opium habit should undergo a course of treatment in the Hospital to cure themselves of the vice.

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

The 19 prisoners, condemned to death by the Nam Hoi Magistrate during the past week were executed to-day.

AGES OF TEST MATCH PLAYERS.

AUSTRALIANS THE YOUNGER TEAM.

The West Australian last month had the following:—

A cable message was published yesterday to the effect that the British newspapers were clamouring for the inclusion of younger men in the test match at Manchester. In view of the fact that the average age of the English team in last week's match was nearly 34 years 8 months, it is interesting to know that the opposing Australian eleven were nearly 3 years 2 months younger per man, their average age being nearly 31 years 6 months. Noble is 36 years 6 months; McAlister, 40 years; Armstrong, 30 years 2 months; Carter, 31 years 4 months; Cotter, 25 years 7 months; Macartney, 24 years 4 months; Laver, 39 years 5 months; Gregory, 39 years 3 months. As a good deal of uncertainty prevails regarding McAlister's age, it may be stated that he was born in Melbourne on July 11th, 1869.

WHO OWNS AMERICAN WEALTH?

Sweeping generalizations and deductions collapse when put to the test of facts. The railroads of the United States are not entirely owned by the Harrisons, Vandersbils, Morgans, Hills, Goulds and the other magnates with which their names are popularly associated. Approximately the Pennsylvania road at this moment has 60,000 stockholders, the Atchafalaya, Toledo and Santa Fe has 25,000, and the New York Central has 25,000. The roads are owned by 1,500,000 or more persons who hold their stocks and bonds, scattered all over the country, who comprise all sorts and conditions of men and women. So it is with the steel trust. Gary, Perkins, Frick and others are among its officials, but the 100,000 persons, residing in every state and territory, who own that combination of stocks and bonds, have a voice in the appointment of those officials and are decidedly interested in the company's fortunes. The Standard Oil has over 7,000 owners or partners—whenever you may call its stockholders.

It is the same in the case of the mines, steamboats, street car systems and the rest of the great interests of the country. Each of these activities stands for a sum of money which bulks large in the aggregate. When divided among their hundreds, their thousands or their hundreds of thousands of shareholders, the sums which they represent to the individual owners are seen to be in most cases quite moderate.

Many millions of dollars of bonds and stocks are held in trust for women and children. The number so held, and the number held in small sums by individuals, are constantly and rapidly increasing. This is especially true at the present time. Speculation is relatively dull. The operations on the great exchanges are small compared with those of recent times. This shows that a far larger number of the stocks have been bought outright and are held as investments than was the case in any previous times. More than a third of the 100,000 persons who hold stock of the United States Steel Corporation are employees of the many scores of mills and mines which are represented in that combination.

The 2,000,000 stockholders of the various corporations of the United States were only about 1,000,000 ten years ago. They are likely to be 4,000,000 ten years hence. —*London Weekly.*

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

The N.C. Daily News says:—We have been favoured with a copy of the Budget Estimate of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for the half-year ending December 31, next. This is the second half-yearly budget prepared by the management of the railway, and the idea of drawing up estimates of revenue and expenditure in advance, and working to them as closely as possible, is one which might advantageously be imitated by other railways in China. The accounts for 1908, which were published in April, are drawn up on the model of the Indian system, and the various headings of revenue and expenditure are analysed so fully that it is possible to work out adjustments of fares, or to ascertain which branches of the railway are least productive, without the slightest difficulty or delay. As in the case of the Budget, the system of annual accounts might well be adopted as a standard for railway accounting throughout the Empire.

On the Budget itself a few remarks may be made. The time has almost arrived when the entire expenses of the line will be borne by revenue, as for the current half-year capital is bearing an infinitesimal portion of the expenditure.

The effect of this, naturally, is to increase the revenue expenditure, and it is, therefore, gratifying to note that by judicious and increased receipts it is hoped that the ratio of working expenses to earnings for the current half-year will be slightly less than for the same six months in 1908. For comparison, however, it is better to select completed half-years and to take the results for the six months ending June 30, 1908, and 1909, respectively. Up to June 30, 1908, the total receipts of the railway were approximately \$823,000 and the net earnings approximately \$288,000 and the net revenue approximately \$880,000 and \$278,000, respectively, the decrease in net revenue being due to the transfer of a number of charges from capital to revenue account. The working expenses for the first half-year of 1908 were about \$518,000 and for 1909 \$601,000, the difference being accounted for by increased passenger receipts, however, only missed the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings a little over 4 per cent—from 62.94 in 1908 to (an estimated) 66.33, but an actual percentage of 66.82 in 1909, the gross earnings to the end of last month being \$911,000, or \$23,711 in excess of the estimates. The current Budget estimates the rates for the present half-year as 72.81, which is actually lower than the figures (72.99) for the same period in 1908.

A comparison of the estimates for this half-year with the actual figures of the second half of 1908 gives the following results:—

	1908	1909
Gross earnings	\$786,815	\$846,000
Working Expenses	\$574,261	\$616,000
Net earnings	\$212,554	\$230,000

Owing to the elimination of the greater part of capital expenditure in the present half-year nearly every heading in the estimates shows an increase, but none seems to call for special mention save the expenses of the Chinese Department, which account for over 43 per cent of the General Charges. The expenses for this department might be considerably reduced without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the management. The Chinese Managing Director and his accountants inspect every bill presented, but apparently the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking will not accept their view but insists upon Chinese translations being made of every voucher. This necessitates the employment of a large staff of translators, and the uselessness of such methods is demonstrated by the fact that this staff is two years behindhand with its work. It is an unexcusable reflection on the probity of the foreign staff to enforce this system, and it is incredible that the vouchers are gone over, corrected and checked when they reach Peking.

As the General Manager remarks in his comments on the Budget, "the Chinese Government is too apt to look upon the officers of the line as outsiders instead of as some of the most loyal and hard-working of Chinese Government officials, who in all these matters most faithfully attend to Chinese interests."

One would imagine that every account is passed by the Chinese Director or his accountants, and the first of auditors, sufficient guarantee would have been given of their accuracy. As to the receipts of the railway it is interesting to note that the earnings from passenger traffic for the whole of 1909 are likely to exceed \$7,500 per mile open, a result only just attained by the Imperial Railways of North China for the year ended September, 1908. Goods earnings are increasing, some 14 or 15 vagon per day now being dispatched, but receipts under this heading are far lower than they should be, and they can never be expected to reach their proper footing unless the Viceroy's instructions in regard to *hikin* are loyally observed.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai papers on Monday last reported the death of two Europeans from cholera. One victim was Mr. J. Gibson, a young man of 27, who came out to Shanghai about three years ago, under contract to Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., being employed by that firm in their Construction Department in connection with the installation of the electric tramway system. Recently, however, he left Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co. and joined the Standard Oil Co., where he was employed at the time of his death. Last Friday night he played with much success in a water polo match. When the contest was finished Mr. Gibson remained at the baths for some time talking with friends, and in the course of conversation remarked that he was suffering a little from abdominal pains. Neither Mr. Gibson nor his friends, however, took much notice of the pains, thinking they were merely a passing spasm. Soon afterwards Mr. Gibson took a drink of water from the tap and later on he had a Japanese ice cream drink. The group remained talking until about one o'clock on Saturday morning. Beyond the slight pains mentioned, Mr. Gibson seemed in good health. After arriving home, however, his condition became serious and he was taken with all promptitude to the Shanghai General Hospital, where he expired at 9.30 on Saturday morning.

The other victim was Mr. Wynn Kerr, who for about two years was first officer of the Standard Oil Co.'s steamer *Hudson*. The deceased was taken ill on Friday on board the *Hudson*, and during the day was removed to the Hospital, but his case proved hopeless, and he lingered only a few hours after admission. Mr. Kerr about 20 years of age was skipper of the *Glenary*, and was joined the American Line and served on their ships for about sixteen years. He spent some time at Panama, where he contracted "Panama fever." Leaving there he joined the Standard Oil Co.'s fleet.

Another case from the *Hudson* is under treatment at the Municipal Hospital, and a young child from the McIntyre Home is also in the hospital ill of cholera.

TRI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF MANILA BOOKS.

Plans for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into the Philippine Islands are now under way. At nine o'clock this morning, says the *Cableman* of the first inst., at the committee rooms of the Philippine Assembly, a meeting of those interested in the event will be held to decide upon the manner in which the celebration shall be held.

It is proposed to hold a grand convention of printers and lithographers in the near future. One of the principal points to be determined by the convention is the exact date upon which the celebration shall be held, as the year in which the art was introduced into the Philippines is open to considerable discussion. The year 1610 is the one generally accepted, as it was in that year that prints were first made with movable types, the block system having been limited in use up to that time.

History is remarkably silent on the question of printing in the early days. It determines, nevertheless, important points. It shows that the first known printer was a Christian Chinese, Juan de Vera, a personal friend of Padre Francisco Blancas de San Jose, a prolific writer of books on devotion and lectures on the tenets of the Church. It also shows that the press on which these books were printed by De Vera was set up in the Dominican hospital of San Gabriel, which in those days stood on the site of the large block of office and bank buildings occupied by the International and other banks and still owned by the Dominican Corporation.

This press eventually found its way into the cloisters of the University of Santo Tomas and remains there to this day, making the printing establishment of the university the oldest in the Philippines. Prior to this date, however, there were books printed in the Philippines. There were some prints made from engraved blocks after the manner of the Chinese. Fray Alonso Fernandez, writing in Toledo, Spain, in 1611, states that the first book printed in Manila was a book of devotion to Nuestra Señora del Rosario, printed in Tagalog in 1602 and written by Padre San Jose.

Even prior to this there is a letter of the Governor of the Colony, Perez Dasmariñas, to the king of Spain, informing him that he had granted a licence to print two books, one in Tagalog and one in Chinese. This letter is dated June 20, 1593, and would tend to show that the first books printed were those mentioned in the letter and that the introduction of the art of printing into the Philippines dates from 1593.

The Franciscan Fathers also established a printing press in the Philippines, erecting it in the banks of the Laguna del Bay on May 20, 1610. Some years later this press was dismantled and brought to Manila and re-erected in the Franciscan convent in this city.

In the same year the Jesuits had their own printing plant also and printed thereon, in that same year, the catechism of Cardinal Belarmino, the printer who performed the feat being Manuel Gomez, a Spaniard, who had been brought from Europe expressly for that purpose. In 1618 the Augustinians also established a press in a convent of their order in Bacolor, Pampanga.

In the 17th century there were printed in the Philippines from 1602 to 1698, 123 books bearing dates and seven others of which the exact dates are uncertain.

The 18th century opened with the publication of the 123rd book and closed with that of the 346th, making in all 223 books published during the century, some of them comparatively modern and some of enormous size considering the circumstances under which they were printed.

In the library of the University of Santo Tomas there still exist several volumes of works of these earliest days, most of them printed with movable types, but some of the still earlier block prints, each page of the publication being printed from a separate block, the engraving of which cost months of careful labour.

The Dominicans, the introducers of the art of printing into the Philippines and its sustainers throughout the centuries, still operate the establishment founded on the dawn of civilization in the Philippines in the hospital of San Gabriel.

In connection with the antiquity of printing in the Philippines it is interesting to remember that Philadelphus could not bear of a printing plant till 1668, Calcutta till 1780, Bombay till 1792, Australia till 1795.

"KLONDIKE OF NEW PLANTS" IN CHINA.

The Manila *Cableman* publishes the following:—

"What the Government Plant Bureau calls a 'Klonkio' of new plants" was discovered recently by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, one of the botanical explorers of the Department of Agriculture, in Northern China. In the course of an expedition covering many months, this intrepid investigator, says Rene Bache, writing in the New York *Tribune*, travelled over a vast region hitherto unvisited by any white man, incidentally crossing three times the great natural barrier known as the Ever White Mountains, which separate Manchuria from Korea.

This is a very cold part of the world, and an object explorer Meyer had particularly in view was to find valuable plant varieties that would prove useful in the far northern part of the United States, where the summers are short. One such plant secured by him was a huli-leaf, which grew at an elevation of two miles above the sea, in the province of Shanxi. Another, from the same section, was a huli-leaf, which Meyer seemed to value and is believed to have been brought originally from the far interior of Mongolia by religious pilgrims. From the same region was obtained a remarkable cabbage. It is much like an ordinary cabbage; but grows on a tall stalk. The expectation is that it will prove well adapted for cultivation in the northern United States.

There was also a red lily, and a "strawberry tree," the latter a small evergreen tree bearing round, wine red fruit very pleasing to the taste. This fruit is eaten fresh, stewed or preserved in spirits. Mr. Meyer found in Northern China a peculiar kind of quince, bearing small fruits with a spicy odour, which are used by natives to perfume their dwellings. He also came across and collected slips of a new sort of red rose, with red stems and a multitude of spines. This rose plant, which produces not only flowers, but numerous bunches of large scarlet berries, is likely to prove valuable as a soil binder in dry regions. It has spreading habits, and running rapidly over the ground, serves the suggested purpose admirably.

SOME DIFFERENT MELONS.

Mr. Meyer has brought back with him the seeds of two new kinds of watermelon, one with yellow flesh, and the other with white flesh. Both are said to be very fine. He also secured

slips of a number of dwarf trees—those vegetable curiosities which in China are dwarfed artificially by growing them in pots, to confine their roots. One of these, called the *kua*, is also grown in gardens clipped or twisted into many grotesque shapes, imitating animals, etc. It attains a great age, certainly several centuries. Another known as the *shih* is loaded in winter with white capsules out of which pear scotch berries. It is commonly used for decorating tables.

Speaking of watermelon, it should be mentioned that a remarkable new variety has just been received from Horace G. Knowles, United States Minister to Roumania. It is small, round, green in colour, with a thin skin, and about the size of an average grape-fruit; that is to say, just big enough for one person. It has a delicious flavour, and is likely to prove immensely popular for serving in clubs, hotels, and restaurants.

NEW KINDS OF POTATOES.

By far the most noteworthy discovery, however, is that of new kinds of potatoes, which are unlike any with which civilization is familiar. These were found growing in the little archipelago of Chiloe, off the south coast of Chile, by Mr. J. D. Husband. What makes the matter more interesting is that this group of islands is now known to have been the original home of the much prized tuber. It was from this source that the Spaniards in the sixteenth century obtained the potatoes they carried to Spain, thereby giving a new vegetable to the world. The archipelago in question is very remote and inaccessible. Navigation in its vicinity is most difficult, owing to frequent storms, uncharted rocks, and swift ocean currents which run riot among the islands. The latter are rarely visited by ships. Nevertheless, they are inhabited by Spanish speaking white people, whose sole food practically is potatoes. They even make their bread of potatoes, pounded raw and mixed with a little grease.

The potatoes that grow there are unequalled. Several varieties known are cultivated by the inhabitants; but many others grow wild on the islands, annually renewing their own seeds, and producing, by Nature's care alone, limitless thousands of undomesticated tubers of every colour and form, all of which are delicious eating.

Among these are new and distinct strains, whose tubers and plants have no similarity to known varieties. In describing some of them, Husband says, "I gathered one. It had a new white skin, with small, bright crimson eyes, which were shaded with dark crimson. The flesh was sweet as sugar. The plant was upright, thick, and waxy, the leaves were like a three-lobed clover. No one would have taken it for a potato plant."

THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS.

JAPAN AND AMERICAN TREATY.

The present general treaty between the U. S. and Japan will remain in force until July 17, 1911, after which it is terminable on twelve months' notice by either party. It is known that Japan is likely to give notice as soon as it is able to do so, if for no other reason than her objection to the following proviso attached to the articles which guarantee to the people of each nation the power to freely visit the country of the other and engage in business therein:—

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding articles do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to the admission and regulation of labourers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

Japan objects to the words "the immigration of labourers" in the foregoing paragraph on the ground that there is nothing equivalent thereto in our treaties with any other nation except China. A San Francisco contemporary commenting on the subject says:—While the Japanese Government is perfectly willing to extend its ability to prevent Japanese labourers from coming to this country, it objects to a treaty stipulation permitting us to exclude such labourers by domestic law as derogatory to the dignity of Japan, since we do not make such a reservation in our treaties with other nations except China. It is, therefore, a matter of mere sentiment, and yet, considering it as such, it is hard to see why Japan should not regard it as a notable concession to her to be the only nation in the world which, by the express provisions of a treaty, is authorized to exclude American labourers as if it were one-sided and affecting the rights only of Japanese labourers is evidence of a national youthfulness which time will cure. As a matter of fact, Japan is far more particular and resolute than we in determining what rights foreigners may enjoy in her territory, and in that she is quite within her rights. The regulation of what elements shall be permitted to enter into the population of any country should be determined by that country by domestic law. It is a subject which our arrogant treaty-making power ought not to meddle with, and should not be allowed to meddle with. The only allusion to the subject which should be in a treaty with Japan or any other country is an explicit acknowledgment that the regulation of immigration is reserved to domestic law. The provision objectionable to Japan has not been inserted in any other treaty except that with China, for the reason that it is a little more than an objection to unrestricted immigration from China. The time may come when there is such an objection, and the equivalent of these words in the treaty with Japan should be included in all treaties hereafter negotiated with any country.

LOCUSTS AS FOOD IN CHINA.

An Ichowfu (Shantung) correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* writing on July 27th, reports:—

"The people were much excited last week by a flight of locusts. They passed in heavy clouds northward up the valley of the I River. The passage of the main army occupied nearly a whole day. Standing and watching the ceaselessly moving myriads one caught the true meaning of the Oriental simile—'as the locusts for multitude.' They did not settle here, although we have had enough of locusts to cause the farmers' uneasiness. The people are, as usual, getting great quantities of them without even wild honey to accompany them. The visitation was succeeded about nine o'clock on the night of July 26th by another very brilliant one, in the shape of a meteor which appeared in the southern heavens, a little to the east of south, in the direction of Tsingliangpu. It was so low on the horizon that it was obscured by neighbouring trees, but it was bright that in spite of the quarter-fall moon, it lighted all that quarter of the heavens like a conflagration. It was very large and of a beautiful green colour."

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MEETING AGAIN.

To meet again with our friends after an interval of years may well be the greatest of all joys, but to meet again with our friendly acquaintances from whom we have been long divided by circumstances may be a great pleasure. The thought of the reunion is fraught, no doubt, with a certain sensation of excitement. We cannot bring ourselves to refuse the opportunity, yet how seldom we entirely enjoy it. There are, of course, a few men and women in whose personality time makes no change. They alter in nothing but appearance. They have from youth to age the same manners, the same interests, the same sympathies, the same friends. Their environment may change to any extent. They may go from Fidelity to the desert, or from Chapham to the backwoods, they come back "just the same." They may begin behind a shop and end in the front of the world. They may marry, they may grow rich, they may prosper or fail. The first thing to be said of them by every fellow-creature who sits in judgment upon them is that they are "just the same." They are as they were born, and they take it for granted that everyone else is also. They are strong personalities, and they have a strange power of annihilating time for others, and bringing them back, as we say, "to their old selves." They may or may not have very quick sympathies; they have always very strong affections. Nevertheless it is sometimes a qualified pleasure to see them again. Some of us do not want to be reminded of our old selves, and come away with an uncomfortable feeling that we have renewed acquaintance with one person more than we bargained for.

But such people are exceptional, and belong to a strongly marked type. The majority change with the years inwardly as well as outwardly, perhaps inwardly even more than outwardly. We may have no difficulty in recognising them at first, and yet after a quarter of an hour's talk we may feel quite unable to realise their identity. They may even give us a strange sensation, as if we could doubt our own. They have developed in an opposite direction to that which we expected, or it is we who have changed? The years between youth and middle age are the most eventful years of life, and these in which long separations most commonly occur. Perhaps there was a man we lost sight of for a time on whom we looked down a little. He also was one whom we liked; we had a pleasant little feeling that he looked up to us. It was natural, we felt; our chances were better than his. No doubt he envied them. We perhaps often thought of him during the intervals, always with feelings of kindness. Possibly we heard vaguely that he had "got on," but the news made no permanent difference to the development of our mental picture. We still looked downwards to see him with our mind's eye. At last chance throws us across his path again. We did not understand that he had passed us on the world's stairs, and we are inwardly astonished to find him a man of far more account than ourselves, and we realise with a smile that it is not altogether without bitterness that he must remember our old relations with something of amusement. We really try to whom he used to defer? We cannot take up the old role. Yet we cannot take up any other. On the whole, we wish we had never seen him again. Or the positions are reversed. We realise our success with a sudden sharp thrill of pleasure which comes unbidden and comes of contrast, followed most likely by a horrid sense of what brutes we were, why we are successful, and how vulgar-minded. We wish we had not met and indulged in such an unworthy sensation. It will bring us ill-luck; we feel sure it will.

Between women the sudden resumption of intimacy with a person who has been long away is even more embarrassing than among men. A familiarity which has ceased to be habitual is irksome, and the gradations of intimacy are more marked. Also a woman's career is—she always thinks it is—more a matter of chance than that of a man, and she is still more the creature of environment. She must be a very good woman if she never rebels against fate when she suddenly sees again some one who has realised so many more than she has done of the hopes once common to both, and she must be very just-minded if she never vents a disappointment, which should rightly be an abstract feeling, upon some particular person. On the other hand, if the prosperous person is not sorry for her less prosperous friend, she is far more hearted than the average woman; but feelings of pity and of envy, however soon dismissed, are bad omens for the renewal of friendship.

But suppose all these petty factors be out of the question, and that two people meet again who are by nature really good and generous, or who still stand about equal so far as luck and the world are concerned, who have run a very difficult task up to the first meeting, which should rely the foundation, often leaves a gloomy impression upon the minds of the people concerned. There is no disguising the fact that it is sad to look back. As to those few and true friendships upon which absence has no effect, they depend for the most part upon common interests, interests which are impersonal, and very often abstract. Hence, proof of friendship does exist which are founded on nothing but an indefinable affinity of soul, but they are rare. —*Spectator.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY.

It is with feelings of most profound regret that we have to record the death of Captain John A. Dougherty of the U. S. *Rainbow*, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital at an early hour on Sunday morning. Captain Dougherty entered the hospital some four days ago, suffering from a severe chill which afterwards developed into acute pneumonia and which defied all the skill of the medical attendants.

The deceased, who was about 51 years of age, was stationed in Tokyo some two years ago, and was afterwards transferred to the third Pacific naval harbor's flagship of the third Pacific squadron. He was a popular officer and his untimely demise will be greatly regretted by his brother officers, as well as by the men who have been under his control.

Captain Dougherty was a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and had distinguished himself as an able and efficient gunnery officer. The body has been embalmed and will be taken to Washington, as to the disposition of the remains. It is anticipated that the remains will be sent home to the States for interment. —*Shanghai Times.*

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tanning* left Manila on the 4th inst., and is due here to-day at 6 p.m. The N.Y.K. steamer *Taiyokan* from Bombay left Davao on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

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THERE IS SKILL AND

THOROUGHNESS

OF CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL

PIANOS

WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LTD.

NERVES IN GOLF.

Mr. H. H. Hilton writes in *Westminster*: There is one grave distinction between the player who is great and the player who is not. The latter invariably exhibits signs of his mental agitation; the great man, on the other hand, invariably succeeds in making this to a certain extent. It is only given to the keenly observant to fathom the innermost feelings of his subject, and even then the critic is apt to be led astray by that false friend imagination. Watching the play in the open championship at Deal, one was led to the conclusion that the game of golf, as played in championship events, is much more a painful trial of physical and mental endurance than a joy. Seldom does one come across a competitor who could by the wildest stretch of imagination be said by facial demonstration to be enjoying the task in hand. True it is that occasionally a competitor was

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Codes: A.B.C. Telegraphic Address: "Ed-Liberty". P.G. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE.

CLERK (Non-Chinese) Wanted at once for the Water Works Branch of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Salary \$1,320 per annum rising to \$1,560 by \$120 biennially. Must be quick, accurate and neat at figures and well acquainted with accounts, and book-keeping. Age 25-30. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned not later than the 14th instant.

P. N. H. JONES,
Director of Public Works,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [1045]



NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of CHAN GONG, Late a Passenger on board the Steamship "ASIA," deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims against the above estate to the 15th day of September, 1909.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date. Dated this 3rd day of August, 1909.

J. H. KEMP,
Official Administrator. [1046]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

TRIP TO SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamer "HAIMUN," Captain Evans, will leave the Company's Wharf at Noon on SUNDAY, 8th August, and will leave Swatow on the Return Trip on MONDAY AFTERNOON, arriving in Hongkong on TUESDAY, 10th August, about 9 A.M. Return Fare \$20 - including Meals.

For Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LARBAIK & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong 6th August, 1909. [1047]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1898, the following Trade Mark is being applied for registration in Hongkong in the name of FRIEDRICH ALBERT GÖTTSCHEW, NICHOLAUS AUGUST SIEMSEN, FRIEDRICH HENRIK ARNOLD FRIEDRICH, EUGEN OTTO STRECKMEYER, HANS AUGUST SIEMSEN and EUGEN SIEMSEN, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods:—

TOBACCO (whether Manufactured or Unmanufactured), CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned. Dated the 15th day of April, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Applicants. [1048]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, where Godown Company's cargo is sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [1049]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to put down for RACE MEETING are requested to send their Names in to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Prize and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [1014]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary. [984]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. B. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager. [1028]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary. [1015]

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF HARRY WILLIAM HINE.

DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late HARRY WILLIAM HINE, who died at Hongkong on the 29th day of July, 1909, should be sent in to the Undersigned before the 1st day of September, 1909.

LANCELOT GILES,
H. B. M. Acting Vice Consul, Canton.
Canton, 3rd August, 1909. [1042]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 782 of 1909.

Between CHOY ON MOW Plaintiff and YOW SUI trading as YOW KUNG CHEONG Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a writ of Foreign Attachment returnable on the 20th day of August, 1909, against all the Property Movable and Immovable of the above-named Defendant has been issued in this Action pursuant to Section 453 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1909.

OTTO KONG SING,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff. [1029]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Broketon, at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand.

Apply—SARAWAK GOVERNMENT AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan. [939]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES and FLOWERS in AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO., Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE CHEMISCHE FABRIKEN VORM WEILER-TER MEER of Uderingen an Rhein in the Empire of Germany a corporate body according to the laws of the said Empire have on the ninth day of March, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:—

1. The representation of a mermaid in the sea picking up a pink rose on the sea with a ship and a rock in the background, the whole being surrounded by a fancy border with columns surmounted by a statue on each side and a garland above and the Chinese characters 咪地洋行 meaning Meyer foreign firm.

2. A flying eagle bears on his wings a group of crystals which throw their rays in all directions.

The ribbon is for printing the name of the applicants thereon.

The whole is surrounded by a fancy border.

in the name of THE CHEMISCHE FABRIKEN VORM WEILER-TER MEER who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods in the following Class:—

DYES IN CLASS 4.

A facsimile of such Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersigned.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Applicants. [843]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

5 NIGHTS ONLY 5

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, August 11th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE MERRY

LITTLE MAIDS

COMIC OPERA CO.

THURS. Aug 12th, The Enormously Successful Comic Opera A WALTZ DREAM.

FRI. Aug 13th, For the First Time in Hongkong. The Great Gaiety Theatre Success HAVANA.

SATUR. Aug 14th, The Hit of the Century. The World's Record Breaker THE MERRY WIDOW.

MON. Aug 16th, Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece THE MIKADO. From the Savoy Theatre, London.

PRICES... \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Box Plan now open at—S. MOUTRIE & Co., LTD.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 P.M.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [1030]

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. [936]

Hongkong, 7th July, 1909.

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kowloon, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

NO. 3, LYREMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate.

Apply to—X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [937]

Hongkong, 7th July, 1909.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS, Electric Fittings, suitable for Office or Dwellings. Also, GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.

Apply to—A. B. AYASIA, 1, Duddell Street. [912]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, FOUR ROOMS, Electric Fittings, Verandahs both sides. Full harbour view.

Apply to—A. B. AYASIA, 1, Duddell Street. [941]

Hongkong, 8th July, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1035]

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 25, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. [1036]

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissmann Ltd. for Tea Rooms.

Apply to—YEE SANG EAT & Co., Opposite General Post Office. [871]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1, ORMSBY TERRACE.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION. [1026]

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, Prince's Building, 11 Floor.

Apply to—REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co. [913]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

Apply to—ABRAHAM V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road. [399]

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

TO LET.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. YIPSHINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [818]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

TO LET.

"STOWFORD," 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—A. B., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [882]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. [797]

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. [807]

Hongkong, 31st May, 1909.

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. [909]

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.

Apply to—T. B. L., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [723]

Hongkong, 11th May, 1909.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE. OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

NO. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NO. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, at floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and NO. 16B, Des Vaux Road near the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MONTEN TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [97]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply to—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. [264]

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909.

TO LET.

STORAGE. For Coal, Timber, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 25 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 41,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply to—GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. [96]

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [98]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES now in occupation of Messrs. Gorton & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shanklin Road.

PREMISES at SHAMKIN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street.

The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellie, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Office and Dwelling Rooms.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GODOWNS in Duddell Street. HOUSES in BELLILIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—TWO CRETS, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINDSTADT & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [100]

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

TO LET.

ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Verandah, in Prince's Building, Second Floor.

Apply to—WM. MEYERINK & Co. [920]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

IT is an admitted fact that prevention is better than cure, and in no sense is it more true than in regard to bodily health. What may at first be but a slight ailment may, if allowed to go unchecked, develop into a real danger—only to be removed at the expense of much sacrifice and suffering. It is well, therefore, to understand that, taken in time, BEECHAM'S PILLS will deftly go to the root of the trouble and prevent serious illness.

FOR CURE

If you find yourself suffering from a disordered condition of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, or Bowels, Beecham's Pills may be relied upon with the greatest confidence, not only to give immediate relief, but to effect a permanent cure. The medicine acts most successfully in cases where more pronounced means often utterly fail. It strengthens all the vital organs, particularly those of nutrition, secretion, and excretion, and many even who regard themselves as confirmed invalids might regain all their health and happiness if they would only

**TAKE
BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

Sold everywhere, in boxes, price 7½d., 1/4 & 2/9.

DEPARTURE FROM KANSU.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News writing from Siningia under date of June 20 gives the following description of the departure of the Dalai Lama and his people from Kham:

"Time wears on, the cold windy spring has passed, summer is here and at last the grass has grown high enough to permit His Highness the Dalai Lama to start out for his own home. The city officials went up to Kumbum to see him off, and after keeping them waiting about five days magnify his importance he at last made his departure on June 17 by way of Tankori and the Kokonor. The Imperial Resident, and the General District Magistrate of Kumbum, the Prefect, Tankori Magistrate and Major Tang escorted him to Tankori, a tiny city ninety li west of Kumbum, from which place he started on the 8th inst. He will take him just about one month to get to the Ladakan, whence the route lies south. Travelling will be very slow, owing to the lack of rain, there is very little grass. About 1,300 camels started a month ago he has about 700 more with him and over 40 horses. A vast number are carrying grain for him and food for the men. He will not reach Lhasa till near the middle of September, and later they will be obliged to stay at places where there is good grass to feed up the camels and horses. No one wishes to see him in person. No one wishes to see him in person. It goes "unwont, unhonoured and unused," has been blamed for the windy spring and rain for the scarcity of rain.

Before he went a special decree was sent down from the Emperor to him to permit him to start. Before it reached him an interesting incident occurred. The special decree was put in a sedan chair carried by eight men dressed in long red garments and yellow shoes spotted all over. Passing out of the West Gate to the foot of the southern hill the chair was pulled by all the high officials, who had ridden out beforehand on horseback and now dismounted, towards the chair, and bowed before the sacred will of the Emperor. The decree was placed in the chair to Kumbum, followed by the officials, and upon reaching they expected his Highness to come on and meet the will of the Emperor, but to their disappointment he did not only met it at the inner door of his temporary palace.

AMERICA AND FOREIGN COTTON
TRADE.

GREEK MAKER OF THE CASKET.
Below the lid are a number of bronze figures, each a couple of inches long, in high relief. The principal one is a standing image of a man, a Greek person, extraordinarily like the image of a well-known Greek, Kanisaka, one of which figures was actually found in the casket away from the casket. The other figures run in a circle round the casket. In the middle of its cylindrical portion they represent seated Buddhas with worshipping disciples between, and amongst them a festooned wreath supported by tiny figures obviously Greek. Below these figures is another dotted Kharosthi inscription, which gives the name of the Greek maker of the casket. It runs:—*Antiochos, head engineer in Vihara (Pataliputra), Kanisaka, in Sugarama* (collection of *Agastya and his disciples*) of *Mahanesa*. The name Kanisaka is very common. It is so arranged that it falls immediately below, and is indeed divided by, the figure of this King. The flat bottom of the casket was loose, and through it peeped the glittering edge of a transparent rock crystal. The actual relic was wrought with infinite care and prove to be a true hexagonal receptacle, five inches long by three inches across, with a hole, two inches in diameter, in the top. The top was stopped with a cap, in the top. The top was of an oblong, which is supposed to have been the Royal emblem of the house of Kanisaka. Within is the relic, which the crystal casket, vault, and pegoda were alike destined to guard. It consists of three small pieces of charred bone that once were Buddha himself.

At the recent convention of cotton manufacturers at Richmond the subject of the foreign market in cotton goods was discussed. It was pointed out that the principal competitors of America in foreign markets are Britain and Germany, but with Japan rapidly coming up. It was predicted that if America continues to export her raw cotton to Britain, Germany, Russia, and Japan, without pushing the sale of her cotton goods in the East, it will be a loss of the market, and that soon the trade of Britain diminishing and of Japan increasing. The mission of America was pointed out to the Convention to be to direct efforts to displace the one and forestall the other. It was admitted that Britain has the advantage of proximity and of practical control of the markets through long relations, but Americans were pointed out that they have the advantage over Britain in material and aggressiveness, and over Japan in capital, skill, and in a leadership lead. But Japan has the advantage in proximity and in a more intimate knowledge of the "real" conditions in the East. Japan has now about 100 cotton factories, of which 15 per cent are making cloth, the remainder making yarns for China is the special market for the Japanese cotton because of their intimate knowledge of the Chinese market. The Japanese merchants are actively investigating the Chinese market for cotton goods and pushing in Korea and Manchuria. The American manufacturers at the convention were told that American cottons have made some substantial progress in the Orient during the last 10 years, but only efforts to be reminded how far they are behind. In 1898 America sold to China 50,000,000 yds. of cotton goods, at \$14,000,000 yds. value. In 1900 she sold to Japan the British goods were to the value of \$20,000, while these from America were only to the extent of \$20,000.

THE GREAT SEIZURE OF OPIUM
AT MANILA.
WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

BURMA.
SEPARATION FROM INDIA WANTED

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Wharves Company, Ltd. at the Godown Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and the responsibility for the delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to demurrage.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

The Manila *Cabaretiers* of the 1st inst. say: Louis T. Grant, a well-known electric engineer and planter, was detained yesterday morning on board a steamer on which he was passenger for Paracale and brought ashore to the prosecuting attorney's office, where he was formally charged with having illegally imported opium and cocaine into the Philippine Islands.

A complaint was then prepared against him by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Southworth and filed with the Court of First Instance. Later in the day he was arraigned before Judge Loeblinger and released on bond set in the sum of P.5,000. E. M. Barton and A. Heise appearing as his bondsmen.

The complaint reads as follows:

the *Rangoon Times* makes a startling suggestion in a leading article, headed "The Separation of Burma." Our contemporary begins by saying that the "difficulties that Mr. Stansfeld, the British Minister at Rangoon, has encountered at the Imperial Press Conference, has made the subject in the columns of the *Standard* and the *Times*." It then proceeds to dwell upon the advisability of separating Burma from India, on the grounds of incompatibility of interests and utter want of sympathy on the part of the Simla authorities with Burma's needs.

At any rate" the *Rangoon* paper goes on, "we take good care that, in financial matters, Burma should be the last served, she being regarded as the Cinderella of the Indian Empire." Burma having long grown out of the "franchise and become big, she wishes to be treated as a first-class, self-supporting nation, who is conscious of her own worth, and transact her own affairs unhampered by the vagaries of Indian finance. Nor does she wish to be part of a Burmo-Malayayan confederacy. Burma being *suo generis* in race, religion and habits, feels she has no prospect of pursuing her own course, as the *Colon* says."

rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst, at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. 1043

The complaint reads as follows: "The undersigned attests L. T. Grant of the crime of illegal importation, committed as follows: "That on or about the 29th day of July, 1904 in the City of Manila, Philippine Islands, he said L. T. Grant did then and there lawfully, unlawfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously import and bring into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country, and assist in importing and bringing into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country, contrary to law, goods, wares and merchandise, to wit, two hundred and ten (210) kilograms of pressed tobacco, of the value of P.19,000, and eleven (11) kilograms of raisins, a derivative of opium, of the value of P.1,000, of the total value of P.20,500, equal to and the equivalent of 20,500 pesetas, Philippine currency, and did then and there receive and conceal said goods, wares and merchandise, and assist in receiving and concealing said goods, wares and merchandise after importation, knowing same to have been imported and brought into the Philippine Islands contrary to law.

All in violation of section 341 of Act 355 of the Philippine Commission.

(Signed) L. M. SOUTHWORTH,
Acting Prosecuting Attorney.

It is understood that further arrests will in all probability be made in two or three days after Mr. Grant has released as his attorney, Charles L. Oron.

FUNDS AND FAIR PLAY.

he fault all seems to lie in this: that Burma's funds. She provides them but scarcely them, for great grasping India takes away the surplus. Little Burma cries out: "I funds and fair play." For it seems it is most profitable Colony in the East. (To 2?) Burma, we are further told, spends or four times more per head in the pur of European products than any other orna and, having none. And so: With the chance of killing our own sur- for our own wants. We have little to borrow, for these surpluses are ample to develop our resources. And the more these are developed, the richer will the uses of the country grow."

"AN ILL-FED CHILD."

With grave candour, our contemporary goes "It all shows what Burma is capable of fair treatment. Like an ill-fed child her has been stunted. Her development the Indian regime has been retarded over ever again and years of hope deferred are approved and sanctioned for promoting re- funds are constantly shelved, because a take place in India, or some war on the a-Wee? Korea breaks out; and then us has to do without her requirements for years



RIGAUD'S
KANANGA
 OF JAPAN
 TOILET WATER

↓

*Beware
 of imitations.*

↓

RIGAUD & Co
 PERFUMERS
 8, rue Vivienne, 8
 Paris-France

SEIJA, Norwegian str., 7,500. Olaf Lin, 31st July—Portland 3rd July, General—Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.

SIGNALL, German str., 907. G. Schloßhüter, 29th August—Johano 26th and Heibow 28th July, Coal—Larsen.

SORESON, American str., 321. J. Migrate, 3rd August—Dailis 29th July, Sagor—Jorge & Co.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,047. T. Sugai, 4th August—Swatow 3rd August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUSUKAN, British str., 1,776. W. D. Welsh, 26th July—Pulo Laut 15th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOKYO, French str., 3,084. Charbonnel, 2nd August—Moolies 4th July, Mails and General—Messageries.

URINA MARU, Japanese str., 3,328. I. Hamada, 28th July Jara 10th July, Sagur—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VORWARTS, German str., 643. Ulleröf, 30th June—Penang and Singapore 18th June—General—Jensen & Co.

WONGKOR, German str., 1,115. W. Reher, 17th July—Bangkok and Swatow 16th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YAMATO, British str., 1,242. M. Courtney, 25th July—Chawwanton 17th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,816. Sekine, 3rd August—Yokohama 24th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 7th Aug.	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SARDINIA	On 11th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	About 13th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 19th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	NINGPO	On 7th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 8th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	On 10th Aug., 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	NANGKIANG	On 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
CEBU and ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 11th Aug., 4 p.m.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	SHANTUNG	On 12th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 12th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 15th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA	TEAN	On 17th Aug., 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI" "CHENAN," "CHINIA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wusung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 6th August, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. 11

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	FOOSHING	Friday, 6th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday, 6th Aug., 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Saturday, 7th Aug., 3 p.m.
CHINWANTAO	SUNANG	Sunday, 8th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Sunday, 8th Aug., 4 p.m.
KOBE	CHUNSIANG	Tuesday, 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday, 13th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Moji	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, 24th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. 16

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOI and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at 2 p.m.
"HAITANG"	SWATOW, AMOI and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 2 p.m.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 6th August, 1909.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS. 10

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., GOTHENBURG

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and BALIC PORTS	"YEDDO"	Middle of August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	End of August.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and BALIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	End of September.

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. 6

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
BUEI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 7th Aug., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 14th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 2nd August, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. 14

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith.	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU	TAMBA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler.	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino.	6,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara.	7,000	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine.	5,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Wm. Wade.	7,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith.	4,500	MONDAY, 9th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kan.	4,500	FRIDAY, 13th Aug., at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura.	9,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.

Extra Passenger Service New Steamers—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built 9,000 Ton Passenger Steamers WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. Moses) - About Wed. 25th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. Wm. Thompson) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MYASAKI MARU - (Capt. T. Mura) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

KITANO MARU - (Capt. F. E. Corp) - On Wednesday, 15th Dec.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.

SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. 15-93

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC. VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 tons gross ... Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 6000 " " " " Oct. 26th, at Noon.

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 500 " " " " Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building. 462

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:

S.S. SPEZIA ... 15th Aug.

S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 17th Aug.

S.S. AMERICA ... 27th Aug.

S.S. NICOMEDIA ... 8th Sept.

S.S. LIBERIA ... 15th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. 12

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG. 759

Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 375. 18

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE. Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SEANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA

"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. 6178 SATURDAY, 28th August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR ANPING, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOI, TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

"SOSU MARU" Capt. K. Sugi FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at 10 A.M.

"DALIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI SUNDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.

"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO THURSDAY, 12th Aug., at 10 A.M.

A Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on 1st and 2nd Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Pair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSEUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER. 877

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DOWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. 9

THE TIENTSIN LIGHTER CO., LD.

LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

THE Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters and Tugs and is prepared to undertake the discharge of steamers and lighterage between Taku Bar and Tientsin.

DOCK AND ENGINEERING YARD, TONGKU.

Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, also for Docking and Painting Vessels, given on application to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Managers. Tientsin. 1011

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 34 years From 1874 to 1907.

Price 82 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

VESSELS IN DOCK. August 5th.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—Kowloon Dock.—Vessels, H.M.S. Janus, Manila, H.M.S. Tamar, Kumang, Butuan, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Aldenhams.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Hangchow, Kaching.

